

STATE FINANCES STILL DEPLETED

Deficit Existed at End of
Fiscal Year Two
Months Ago.

MAY BE FRAUDS IN PENSION ROLLS

Joint Committee Makes Report.
Auditor Suggests State Officers
Should Work for Salaries.
Willful Injury of Property
at State Schools—Big
Payrolls.

Salient Points In Committee's Report

There was still a deficit in the State Treasury on September 30, 1911, of \$120,000, which remains a burden upon the revenues of 1912.

Auditor Donohoe advances proposition that State officials should work for their salaries, and that "there should be no place in the public service for a drone or a defaulter."

Proportion of employees to patients at insane hospitals and tuberculosis sanatoriums (fed, lodged and furnished laundry at public expense) is very high, the relative numbers being 544 employees to 3,815 patients, resulting in "noticeable simplicity, to say the least, in the care of the unfortunate."

It is suggested that there are unworthy names on the pension rolls, and that they should be revised by a committee of Confederate veterans.

Defunct officials should be disciplined.

"The end is not yet" in Chesterfield.

Willful defacement and injury of public property is "seen from top to bottom and from end to end" of the great educational institutions of the State, save at the negro normal school at Petersburg.

Startling as were the statements made by the Joint Auditing Committee of the General Assembly in its annual report of 1910, attracting attention in every portion of the State, the report made public yesterday for 1911, will, it is believed, be received with even more interest. The above resume is but an outline of suggestions which indicate what the committee believes to be abuses to which it desires to direct the attention of the Governor, the Legislature and the public.

After a session lasting two days the committee adjourned at 4:30 yesterday afternoon. A copy of its report was at once placed in the hands of Governor Mann, and it was then given to the newspapers, as required by the Constitution.

State Still In Debt.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature is the quotation from the forthcoming annual report of State Auditor S. R. Donohoe. Heretofore Auditors have confined their statements to tabulations, which gave no hint of what the balance really was at any one time, nor of the liabilities of the Commonwealth at the conclusion of the fiscal year. Departing from the custom, Auditor Donohoe will this year state that although there was a balance in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year on September 30, 1911, of \$266,314.79, the "immediate necessities were largely in excess of that amount. In other words, only two months ago the State owed \$120,000 more than it had in its treasury."

These figures will, it is expected, be surprising to the public, in view of the expectation that this year would show improved conditions. The Auditor also refers to the fact that a loan of \$250,000 was made during the autumn of 1910, to cover running expenses, which was published a year ago, and made the basis for political fighting during the past summer.

The committee takes occasion to compliment Captain Donohoe for the manner in which he has discharged his duties, in requiring local officials to settle their accounts promptly. It also expresses its regret that the State has no supervision of anything wrong in this regard. It is recommended that the Legislature have the rolls corrected by the most intelligent and capable men who can be induced to serve.

The ignorance of the officials of the public affairs is made the subject of special comment. For instance, one district, with \$50 school funds to its credit, had outstanding warrants amounting to \$6,700. The committee feels that the State should extend aid to the counties so that they may have their accounts correctly kept and fix the responsibility for the public funds.

The negroes at Petersburg are complimented for the excellent manner in which they preserve State property, while it is evident that the committee has heard of vandalism at "the other" educational institutions.

Discipline Officers.

Among other recommendations are: There should be a skilled accountant to handle the immense expenditures of the Department of Public Instruction; departments should be required to draw their funds from the Auditor by individual warrant for each separate item instead of in a lump; "developments at other points" show a necessity for the instruction and discipline of many officers accountable for the

GOMPERS BEING CLOSELY WATCHED

Federal Government
Has Labor Chief Under
Surveillance.

FACT MADE KNOWN BY PROSECUTOR

Intimates That Head of Federation Is Not So Secure From Prosecution and His Attitude So Consistent as He Would Have Public Believe.

Indianapolis, Ind., December 6.—That the Federal government has been watching closely the movements of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was made known here to-night, when United States Attorney Miller told of a secret Washington conference held between the labor head and Prosecutor Baker, of this country. The visit was made about the time the county officials were attempting to prevent the Federal authorities from gaining possession of the books and records obtained in a raid at the offices of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers when J. J. McNamara was arrested.

Prosecutor Baker admits that he conferred with Gompers, and says he intends to make a second visit next January.

In reply to Mr. Gompers, who said the district attorney was impertinent, Mr. Miller said:

"Mr. Gompers insists that his position is secure and his attitude consistent, but he is very tender and touchy since his 'credulity' was imposed upon by the statements made by the McNamara brothers."

"Because I was quoted as saying that, in my opinion, Gompers is an unsafe leader," he very passionately exclaims that he is not afraid of being prosecuted.

May Make Another Visit.

"Mr. Gompers and the prosecuting attorney of Marion county can, if they will, inform the people just what took place at their Washington conference" about six weeks ago. A full statement made by these gentlemen may make it necessary for the Marion county prosecutor to go to Washington to get Gompers' advice as to how the laws of Indiana are not to be enforced.

"Mr. Gompers can be assured that the United States attorney in this jurisdiction will not hesitate to prosecute any man if the facts and the law clearly justify the prosecution."

Letters were sent out to-day from the headquarters of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers here to the members of the executive board in various cities, asking them to express their opinions as to whether or not it is advisable for the board to meet at this time to consider the effect of the outcome of the McNamara case and the official attitude of the association. If a meeting is called it probably will be held next week at H. H. Hockin, temporary secretary, said.

It was said to-day that the week of December 14 would be devoted by the Federal grand jury to the investigation as to whether others were concerned with the McNamaras in unlawful transportation of explosives.

Gompers Very Bitter.

Washington, D. C., December 6.—The McNamara ways and means defense committee, composed of officers of the American Federation of Labor, held an extended conference here to-day, but failed to reach a decision as to what action it should take or what report it should make in the case of the labor leaders recently convicted in Los Angeles. F. M. Ryan, president of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, the association of which John J. McNamara formerly was secretary, refused to make any comment whatever as to what had occurred in the meeting, and Frank A. Morrison, secretary of the federation, declined any information.

Proceeding the meeting, President Gompers, of the federation, to whose office the conference was held, bitterly arraigned W. J. Burns, the detective in the McNamara case, because the latter had been quoted as saying that Mr. Gompers knew the McNamaras were guilty.

"Detective Burns evidently believes," said Mr. Gompers, "that he is getting a falsehood out of me, or that he is getting a truth. On no other theory could he repeat the falsehood that I knew the McNamaras were guilty. I have repeatedly emphasized the fact that I had every reason to believe the McNamaras were innocent. I had their assurances that they were innocent, and no one was more astounded than I when I learned of their guilt."

After the conference, Secretary Morrison said nothing would be made public until the committee had reached a conclusion.

How Much Will They Tell.

Los Angeles, Cal., December 6.—Whether John J. McNamara and his brother, James, McNamara, now awaiting commitment to San Quentin penitentiary, would tell enough about other persons to make it worth while to take them before a Federal grand jury was a question under serious consideration to-night by officers concerned.

Grand jury subpoenas had not been issued to-night, although Oscar Lawler, who has been especially assigned to this case by Attorney-General Wickham, conferred with the two men to-day. The question was raised to-day as to whether a convicted felon can be allowed to testify before the grand jury, and if not, whether the testimony of the McNamaras, if given, might invalidate subsequent indictments.

"My personal opinion on that would not be to let the public any good," said Lawler.

AMERICAN HONOR DEEPLY INVOLVED

Passport Question Declared to Be Not One of Judaism.

CZAR'S ATTITUDE IS CONDEMNED

Great Mass-Meeting, Addressed by National Leaders, Asks That Congress Pass Resolution Abrogating Treaty With Russia—Talk of War Called Foolish.

New York, December 6.—Abrogation of the treaty of friendly relations between the United States and Russia made in 1832 was urged in speeches delivered by a dozen or more men of national prominence, and in resolutions adopted at a large mass-meeting held in Carnegie Hall to-night. The meeting was under the auspices of the National Citizens' Committee, which plans a series of similar demonstrations throughout the country during the next month in protest against discrimination against Russia in her refusal for many years to honor the passports of Jewish-American citizens.

As a means to break the thirty years' deadlock in diplomacy over the passport question most of the speakers to-night advocated the immediate repudiation of the treaty, the abrogation of the long standing treaty, the terms of which they declared have been violated by Russia.

Suggests Arbitration.

Andrew D. White, former United States ambassador to Russia, was chairman of the meeting, and in his address strongly urged that Russia be invited to arbitrate the question at The Hague before a movement was made to abrogate the treaty.

"If such a great opportunity in the history of the world shall be refused by Russia, then, but not before then, let the treaty of 1832 be abrogated," he declared. Mr. White characterized the suggestion of war as altogether foolish.

Carnegie Hall was crowded, and much applause marked the adoption of a resolution "urgently requesting the Congress of the United States at its present session to adopt the resolutions now pending in the Senate and House of Representatives, looking to the abrogation of the treaty of 1832 between the United States and Russia by giving one year's notice of its termination pursuant to its expressed provisions, to the end that our country at least shall not longer behold with equanimity a class division of its citizens, which, if held, would undermine the political principle which has made it the greatest moral power in the world."

Before the adoption of this resolution speeches were made by men in the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and several members of that body, the head of the Carnegie University and several others. Every speaker brought out the idea that the passport question was not one of Judaism, but one of American honor. Conspicuous points in many of them were:

United States Senator O'Gorman, New York: "I am ready to vote for the abrogation of the treaty." He made the point that it provided equal treatment of citizens of Russia and America, but in its present administration it practically excluded 2,000,000 citizens of this country from the privileges which the treaty demanded for all.

Blames Special Interests.

Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey: "If the Russian government has felt through all these years that it could ignore the protests of American ministers and Secretaries of State, it has been because the American government spoke for special interests or from some special point of view, and not for the American people."

Speaker Champ Clark said that the conduct of Russia has created contempt for our protests. "There seems nothing left for us to do but to abrogate this treaty."

President Shurman, of Cornell: "It is ourselves, and not Russia, that stand before the forum of the world on a charge of infinite contempt of our own citizenship. If there is no other way of vindicating our honor, then say let the treaty be abrogated."

William Randolph Hearst—"In the protestation of its citizens, in the maintenance of its own self-respect, in the defense of its own honor, let the United States assert its dignity, and if necessary employ force. Russia is the only country to which China looked for sympathetic assistance, because the friend of China's millions of starving and oppressed people."

Arrangements practically have been completed for a meeting of delegates representing the Shanghai republicans and Yuan Shi Kai to discuss terms of peace. Wu Ting Fang, Secretary of Foreign Affairs on the republican side,

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REGENT REGRETS LATE REPENTANCE

Effort to Save Manchu
Dynasty Probably
Futile.

HIS RESIGNATION IS ANNOUNCED

Sacrifice Made for Son, but Delayed Till Empire Is in Turmoil and Victorious Rebels Demand Nothing Short of Absolute Abdication of Throne.

Peking, December 6.—An edict announcing the resignation of the Regent, Prince Chun, was issued to-day by the Empress Dowager. It is signed by members of the Cabinet, and points out that the administration has been unpopular and that a constitutional government has not yet been established, explaining this by the fact that complications arose, the people's hearts were broken and the country was thrown into turmoil. The Regent regrets that his repentance came too late and feels that if he continued in power his commands would soon be disregarded.

The edict continues:

"He wept and prayed to resign the regency, at the same time expressing his earnest intention to abstain from politics."

"I, the Empress Dowager, living in the palace, am ignorant of the state of affairs, but know that rebellion exists and fighting continues, causing disaster everywhere, while the commerce of friendly nations suffers. The Regent is honest, though ambitious. Being misled, he has harmed the people; therefore his resignation is accepted."

The edicts demands loyalty to the ministers from the people, who "must now realize that the court does not object to the surrender of the power vested in the throne."

The Regent has been granted 50,000 taels annually from the imperial household allowances.

As the imperial and revolutionary leaders at Hankow have not yet come to an understanding, the armistice has been extended for an additional three days.

Sacrifice May Be Futile.

The Regent sacrificed himself in a last effort to save the throne for his son, but unless all signs fall it is too late. Premier Yuan Shi Kai has let the Peking know that he has taken the British minister, Sir John Jordan, into his confidence. He has told the minister his plans and hopes much from the minister's mediation.

On the other hand, the rebels to-night confidently declare that Yuan Shi Kai is their man. They describe him as a master statesman, because he is accomplishing the transition from the Manchu dynasty to a republic without a massacre or an attack on the legations.

The edict exhorts all the princes to retire peacefully, which may indicate that there was some truth in the reports often current that the youthful princes desired to attack foreigners, hoping to create foreign complications which might benefit the Manchus.

Yuan Shi Kai is now extremely powerful within the limitations of the disrupted government. The rebels say they expect him to manipulate the regiments until the Manchus are no longer capable of disturbing the capital, when the decision of the Shanghai assembly of the representatives of the rebels and loyal provinces, soon to be held, decides in favor of a republic.

The premier has promised to abide by the assembly's decision, which is admittedly republican. It is believed the premier desires foreign mediation in order to insure the safety of the court and the granting of pensions.

The legations of the larger powers are increasing their guards to between 300 and 500.

Regarded With Suspicion.

Shanghai, December 6.—The southern revolutionaries apparently are more than ever determined upon effecting the overthrow of the present administration, even to the child emperor, as the only terms upon which peace can be made. The abdication of the regent is regarded with suspicion, according to revolutionary leaders seen to-night, and the dual guardianship is unsatisfactory.

Notwithstanding the peace negotiations at Wu-Chang and Shanghai, those at the head of the republican movement, at a meeting to-night, decided to float the first issue of republican war bonds, covering a patriotic and sympathetic loan amounting to 10,000,000 taels.

Hope was expressed that Americans could be induced to subscribe. One speaker said the United States was the only country to which China looked for sympathetic assistance, because the friend of China's millions of starving and oppressed people.

Arrangements practically have been completed for a meeting of delegates representing the Shanghai republicans and Yuan Shi Kai to discuss terms of peace. Wu Ting Fang, Secretary of Foreign Affairs on the republican side,

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HELPED RICHMOND Y. W. C. A.



MISS HELEN MILLER GOULD.

MISS KATHARINE HAWES, President.

HOW MUCH WHISKY MAKES ONE DRINK ANOTHER MOVE IN CARRINGTON CASE

Again—How Many Drinks Does
It Take to Make One
Drunk?

SENATORS CAN'T AGREE WOOD WON'T LET HIM IN

Weighty Discussion Comes Up
Before Lorimer Investigating Committee.

Washington, D. C., December 6.—Senator Lorimer's lawyers to-day began laying the foundations of his defense before the Senate committee which is investigating his election, by introducing witnesses to refute the testimony of Charles A. White, a former member of the Illinois Legislature, who made a so-called confession of having accepted a bribe to vote for Mr. Lorimer for United States Senator.

Charles Gloss, a Chicago motorman, was called to disprove White's statement that Sidney Yarbrough, another street car employee, was in his room in a hotel at Springfield on the night of May 24, 1909. White had testified to Yarbrough's presence in connection with some of his allegations of bribery.

Gloss testified that Yarbrough slept at his house on that night, and did not go to Springfield until the next day.

William H. Sturmer, clerk in the Briggs House in Chicago, and Fred Zentner, a salesman, were called to testify to an alleged conversation with White in August, 1909.

Repeat Testimony.

Under questions by Judge Haney, Senator Lorimer's counsel, both witnesses repeated their testimony given at the previous investigation, that White had announced to them "that the Lorimer crowd and my old pal Browne will have to come across when I say the word."

Both Zentner and Sturmer testified that they and White had been drinking on the night of the alleged conversation, and the question was raised as to how much they drank.

Under questions by Senator Kern, the testimony turned to highballs and how to make them, how much whisky makes one drink and how many drinks will make one drunk.

"How many drinks had you had?" asked Mr. Kern of Sturmer.

"That depends on how much you

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RICHMOND RISES TO CIVIC DEMAND

Full Sum of \$150,000
Pledged Locally for
Y. W. C. A.

MISS GOULD ADDS TEN THOUSAND

Total for Practical Work Among
Women Is \$160,000—Scenes
of Wildest Enthusiasm At-
tend Final Rally—Workers
Raise Nearly \$25,000 in
City During Day.

Moments of tense anxiety were followed by scenes of the wildest jubilation at the dinner to the Young Women's Christian Association workers last night, when in close succession it was announced from the platform that the fund of \$150,000 for the erection of a new Young Women's Christian Association building was full and running over, and that Miss Helen Miller Gould, of New York, had again assumed the role of Lady Bountiful with a message pledging an additional \$10,000 to that cause. Miss Gould's contribution was as unexpected as it was welcome, and came as a sensational climax to a campaign which had enlisted the sympathies and the best efforts of Richmond's citizenship.

The final hours of the campaign were replete with thrills and excitement. With nearly \$25,000 still to be raised, the workers were early in the field yesterday, with a program which called for emergency contributions at the rate of \$2,000 for every working hour. With this income hanging over them the committees began a systematic twelfth-hour campaign, putting into their appeals every argument suggested by dire necessity and impending disaster. As one woman put it, quite unconscious of other possible interpretations, "We stopped appealing and began squeezing."

Within \$10,000 at Noon.

At the recess and luncheon held at the noon hour yesterday the tabulation of the preceding twenty-four hours' work showed that \$15,000 had been chopped off the deficit. It was a sensational record, and the figures as they appeared on the large bulletin board called forth enthusiastic demonstrations. Despite a shortage of \$10,000, which still remained to be removed, the utmost optimism prevailed, and the hands separated with the determination to still be raised, and in subscriptions by 6 o'clock in the evening or acknowledge themselves defeated.

In their extremity, the workers omitted no possible source of revenue. Their task in the few hours that remained before the dramatic intermission for the persons appeared to these in many instances subscribed from sheer fear that the movement would fail of success without their subscriptions. Telephones at Y. W. C. A. headquarters began to ring shortly after 4 o'clock, generally knowing that a large sum was still to be raised, and people in many parts of the city poured in their contributions by wire. Others called in person and added their donations to the fund, which grew by leaps and bounds.

Penitentiary Guards Contribute.

The fund was materially helped early in the afternoon by a gift of \$100 contributed by the guards and employees of the State Penitentiary. The teachers of South Richmond clubbed together and sent \$50 to swell the amount of subscriptions. The \$19 girl employees of Miller's Rhoades department store made up a fund of \$395, and sent it along to build a home which will later furnish many of them with shelter.

Special courtesies were extended by the large manufacturing concerns of the city to the committee, which called to make a personal appeal to the girls employed in them. In several of the tobacco factories special guides were placed at the disposal of the workers, who were conducted by them through the departments where the girls were employed. These invariably responded with as much as their limited wage would permit them to contribute, and added much to the sum. The grand totals announced at the final meeting in the evening.

Stirring Scenes at Dinner.

Applause and cheering long and continued punctuated the exciting final hour of the dinner, which began at 6:30 P. M. During which the figures which spelled victory or defeat were marked on the large bulletin board. The report of every captain, whether large or small, was the signal for vigorous cheering and hand clapping.

Every team and every member of each team was present, and followed with breathless interest the final figures as they appeared on the board. As the last reports were being tabulated and it became apparent that the sum total of all the subscriptions seemed to fall short of completing a fund of \$150,000 needed, an air of hushed expectancy fell over the assembled workers, every one hoping for the deus ex machina which was confidently expected to step out at the last minute and save the day.

With every committee head from Chairman H. W. Wood announced, after a hurried consultation with the secretary, that \$118,419 had been raised, and that the fund still lacked \$31,581 of being complete. He presented Miss Katharine Hawes, president of the Young Women's Christian Association, who read the message from Miss Gould pledging \$10,000 on condition that the full sum be raised within the time limit set. The reading of the message caused the wildest excitement, and the whole assembly stood up and cheered.

Additional Pledges Called.

Mr. Wood interpreted the message to mean that the money was not available until the full sum of \$150,000 was raised through local effort, and called for additional subscriptions from the floor to make up the deficit that still threatened. Instantly a dozen captains leaped to their feet and announced

Getting Acquainted
With Our
PRESIDENTS
Intimate and romantic
sketches of their lives,
now are appearing in
the
Sunday's Times-Dispatch